[NUMB. 1101.]

# South-Carolina GAZETTE.

From THURSDAY *July* 24th, to THURSDAY *July* 31st, 1755.

*CHARLES-TOWN, July* 31.

HIS Excellency the Governor having, by the Advice of His Majesty's Council, yielded to the pressing Instances of the *Cherokee's*, to meet them at a Place 200 Miles distant from hence, sat out on that Expedition on Monday the 16th of *June*, and returned on Thursday the 9th Instant.

The Head-men who were sent hither to solicit this Favour alledged, that at that Meeting they proposed to consult him about several Affairs of great Importance to their Nation; that they wanted his Advice, how to secure their Towns against the Attempts of their Enemies, who were very numerous, and very much exasperated at the *Cherokee's* refusing to join them in a War against *Carolina*; that the Head-man of *Chotte*, who best knew the Affairs of their Nation, and who only had a Right to settle them, was old, and having been wounded when young, had never been able to come to *Charles-Town*, but had ordered them to say, that if His Excellency would condescend to go Half-way, he would be carried on his People's Backs to meet him: At the same Time they delivered a String of Wampum from their Chief, whom they called their Governor, telling His Excellency, that one End of it was held by him at *Chotte*, and if he would lay hold of the other End of it, the two Governors might draw one another 'till they should meet in the Middle: They added, that by their frequent Journies to *Charles-Town*, they had lost Numbers of their People, that they often fell sick when there, and many died on their Way home, leaving their Bones upon the Path.

The [illegible] engaged by the *Cherokee's* to induce the Governor to undertake that Journey: And as, by refusing their Request, their Affections might be cooled, at a Time when it was highly necessary to animate their Zeal, and, if possible, attach them inviolably to the *English* Interest, and procure from them a more explicit Declaration against the *French* than ever they had hitherto made; and as much depended upon keeping them in good Humour, much upon the present Opportunity, and much on Dispatch: His Excellency agreed to meet them, notwithstanding the excessive Heat of the Season, and the ill State of his Health.

The *Cherokee's* have not, like some other *Indian* Nations or Tribes, wandered and moved from Place to Place, but inhabited the Lands where they still dwell long before the Discovery of *America*. They have no Tradition, that they came originally from any other Country, but affirm, that their Ancestors came out of the Ground where they now live. It is a Tract of 150 Miles in length, extremely mountainous, but abounding with rich and fertile Vallies. These Mountains render the interior Parts of the Country, called the middle Settlements, secure from Enemies, being naturally impregnable; but the out Towns, and all the over Hills Towns, lie open and exposed to the *French* and their *Indians*, against whom the *Cherokee's* are the best Barrier of this Province; for which Reason, and because they are of themselves a numerous and powerful People, and very near our back Settlements, it has always been the Policy of this Government, to cultivate a good Understanding and Friendship with them; perhaps we have done it the more assiduously, as the *French* have been incredibly eager of late Years to get some Footing and secure an Interest amongst them.

But tho' the Tract inhabited by them be no more than 150 Miles in length, yet the Lands that are their undoubted Property, are of a prodigious Extent; they reach from our back Settlements quite to the *Mississippi*, on both Sides of *Tennessee-River*, that is, from East to West 800 Miles: *Tennessee-River*, called by Pere *Charlevoix* Riviere des *Cheraquis*, has its Source amongst their Mountains, and most of the over Hills Towns are built upon its Banks; after it leaves *Toqua*, the westermost of the *Cherokee* Towns, it directs its Course to the *Mississippi*, running all the Way, for 600 Miles, thro' one of the finest Countries in *America*, which is their Hunting-Ground, and to no Part of which any other Nation ever pretended any Right or Claim; but a little before it reaches the *Mississippi*, it mixes its Waters with the *Ohio*; and these three great Rivers, *Ouabach*, *Ohio*, and *Tennessee*, fall by one Mouth into the *Mississippi*, so that a strong Fortress built upon the *Cherokee* Lands, on the South Side of the united Stream of these three Rivers, would prevent all Vessels from going down or up either *Ouabach*, *Ohio*, or *Tennessee*, a single Canow could not pass without Leave.

They also claim all the Lands to the Northward as far as the great Lakes; and it is to be observed, that at the Treaty of *Lancaster* made with the *Six* Nations, under the Direction of Governor *Thomas*, in 1744, the Commissioners from *Virginia*, who were treating with them for some Lands to the Westward of *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*, told them, that they were informed that the *Southern* Indians (*Cherokee's*) claimed those very Lands that they did, which the *Six* Nations did not contradict.

The *Cherokee's*, are computed to be *Three* Times the Number of the *Six* Nations put together; they are a free and independent People, were never conquered, never relinquished their Possessions, never sold them, never surrendered or ceded them.

It would no doubt be entertaining to our Readers, could we acquaint them with all that passed at the several Conferences betwixt the Governor and them, on this Occasion, which lasted six or seven Days, as these Conferences were not only very interesting to this Province, but to all His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent: But, at present, we can only lay before them the Conferences of the 2d of *July*, being the sixth Day.

*Cannacaughte* of *Chotte*, the Head of the Nation, having the preceding Day summoned a Council in his Camp, of all the Head-men, acquainted them, that as the Business to be transacted the ensuing Day was of great Importance, it was proper that some Person should be appointed who might do it with Distinctness, and in a Way suitable to the Solemnity of the Act to be done; that he himself had never been accustomed to speak to white People; besides, that he now grew old, and perceived that he was still disordered by the Fatigue of his Journey, and could not do it either to his own Satisfaction or the Credit of his Country; he therefore proposed, that some fit Person should be immediately named, and accordingly *Chulochcullah* was unanimously elected, and received Instructions how to behave, and what to say: The same Day, he waited on the Governor, and acquainted him with his Appointment, and that he would punctually follow the Instructions he had received; adding, that tho' it might be improper to mention what they were, yet that he might go so far as to assure him, that what he had in Charge would not be disagreeable to the *English*, and therefore he wish'd His Excellency would prevent any of them from going away.

On Wednesday *July* 2d, *Cannacaughte* the Chief, and the other *Indians*, arrived from their Camp, which lay at three Miles Distance, and were received by the Governor as usual; and His Excellency and *Cannacaughte* being seated under an Arbour, all the Head-men and Head-warriors were placed on Benches fronting them, the other Warriors and *Indians* (to the Number of 506) sitting all around on the Ground under the Trees, *Chulochcullah*, the Speaker, rose up, and, holding a Bow in one Hand and a Shaft of Arrows in the other, he delivered himself in the following Words, with all the Distinctness imaginable, with the Dignity and graceful Action of a *Roman* or *Grecian* Orator, and with all their Ease and Eloquence.

"*What I am now to speak, our Father the Great King* George *should hear. We are now Brothers with the People of* Carolina, *and one House covers us all: The Great King is our common Father.* [At this Time a little *Indian* Child was brought to him, whom he presented to the Governor with these Words.] *We, our Wives, and all our Children, are the Children of the Great King* George, *and His Subjects; He is our King, our Head, and Father, and We will obey Him as such. I bring this little Child, that, when he grows up, he may remember what is now agreed to, and that he may tell it to the next Generation, that so it may be handed down from one Generation to another for ever.*"

The *Indian* then opening a small Leather Bag, in which was contained some Earth, laid the same at His Excellency's Feet, adding, "*That they gave all their Lands to the King of* Great-Britain; *and as a Token of it, they desired, that this Parcel of Earth might be sent to the King, for they acknowledge him to be the Owner of all their Lands and Waters.*" His Excellency accepted the same, and promised that it should be sent to him.

The *Indian* then opened another small Bag of Leather, filled with parched Corn Flour, and said, "*That as a Testimony, that they only delivered their Lands, but all that belonged to them, to be the King's Property, they gave the Governor what was contained in that small Bag, desiring, that it might be sent also to the Great King* George." The Governor accepted of it, and promised, that it should be conveyed to the King.

The *Indian* then delivering a Bow and Arrows to the Governor, in Token of their Obedience, desired, "*That he would acquaint the King their Father, that there was little or nothing that they could make: The Bow and Arrows which they delivered to be laid at the Great King's Feet, were all the Arms that they could make for their Defence; they therefore hoped, that he would pity the Condition of his Children, and send them Arms and Ammunition, to defend them against His and their Enemies, and they hoped, that their Elder Brother, the Governor, would soon acquaint their Father with it.*"

They begged, "*That the Governor would let the King know, that the* French *want the Lands which they have now given their Father; that they imagine the* French *have but bad Lands, that they so greatly want their Lands; but that they will fight for them, 'till they lose their Lives in their Defence:* They desired *the Governor, and all who attend on him, to think on what they say, that they will fight for their Lands, with their Father's, while one of them is alive; that some of them intend to go out to War soon, against King* George's *Enemies; if they die, no doubt the* English *will lament the Loss of so many Brothers; if they get the Victory, and return in Safety, no doubt they will then rejoice with them.*" The Governor assured them, that the Bow and Arrows should be laid at His Majesty's Feet, and that he would acquaint Him with what they had now said.

The *Indian* then taking out some Strings of white Wampum, delivered the same to the Governor, in Confirmation of all that had passed, and said, "*That their Speech was now near an End; that tho' he had delivered it, and*

was the Mouth of the Nation, yet, that every Word he had spoken, and all that he had done, had been agreed upon at a General Meeting and Consultation of the Headmen; that he had declared it in their Presence and Hearing; and he hoped, that he had executed the Trust that they had reposed in him, to their Satisfaction." To which they unanimously, and with one Voice, assented.

The *Indian* then added, "*That now the Governor of Carolina and the Head men of* Chotte *were both present, he hoped, the Governor of Carolina would send to the Great King know all that had passed; and that the Head men of* Chotte *would let all the* Cherokee's *know, that every Thing that had now passed must be performed, and that it must remain for ever.*"

His Excellency the Governor, in a Speech to the *Indians*, acquainted them, "That all that had passed at the several Conferences, particularly at this present one, gave him and his People singular Satisfaction; that he was sure, that their other Brothers, in this Part of the World and in *England*, would rejoice at it; and that he did not doubt, but that it would give great Pleasure to the Great King *George*, their Father: That, in His Name, he accepted of what they had delivered to him at this present Conference, and promised, that they should be soon sent: And, as they had delivered these Things to him, and a String of Wampum in Confirmation of the Talk and of the present Transactions, he would, on the King's Part, deliver to them some Goods which he had brought along with him."

The *Indian* then said, "*That there was but one Thing more that they desired; that as* Indians *do not write, their Elder Brother, the Governor would take the Trouble to put all that had been spoken them into Writing, that it might be known in their Hearing, that the Head-men might set their Marks to it; and that He the Governor and They with him, might do the same, that it might be sent by him to their Children to be kept for ever.*" The Governor answered, that it should be done, and that he would [illegible] of the Province to be

[illegible] cy's regiment, began to march from this [illegible] Providence, and two more each day till fri[illegible] same place, where they are to take ships [illegible] New York, &c. The above regiment we [illegible]s of 960 men, exclusive of officers.

[illegible] 12th instant, war was proclaimed against [illegible] *Segonock, Arrasaguntacoot, Weweenock*, and [illegible] tribes of Indians, and against the other [illegible] or late inhabiting the Eastern and Northern [illegible] New England, and in alliance and confederacy [illegible] the above-recited tribes, the *Penobscots* on[illegible]ed.

[illegible] express last saturday from the Westward, we [illegible]hat on wednesday last, at a place called Char[illegible], two men were kill'd, and Capt. Rice, his [illegible]d grandson, were taken prisoners there by the [illegible].

[illegible] hear by a fishing schooner which is arrived at [illegible] Shirley from Halifax, that an express came [illegible] by land from Annapolis, with advice that all [illegible] forces which sail'd from hence on the 22d ult. were safe arrived there, and in high spirits.

By a letter from St. George's, at the Eastward, dated the 6th instant, we are informed, that the day before, two lads (brothers) being in a canow, not far from the shore, they were fired upon by some Indians, and either killed or taken, but supposed the former, fifteen guns being distinctly heard to be fired off. Three other men were in a gondola at a small distance from the canow, who happily escaped the Indians and got home.

*New Haven, June* 14. This week the provincial troops, raised in the colony of Connecticut, for removing the encachments at Crown Point, began their march to Albany, being 1000 men in two regiments; each consisting of six companies, under the command of Phineas Lyman, Esq; major-general of all the forces raised for that service, in this and the neighbouring governments; (under general Johnson, commander in chief.)

*N. B.* About 1000 men more, are raised in this colony, some in his majesty's immediate pay, and some in the pay of the neighbouring governments.

Last saturday, Capt. White, one of the transports in the service of this colony, sail'd from hence, for Albany, with the stores for the troops destined to Crown-Point from this government.

On wednesday last marched from this town, for Albany, Col. Nathan Whiting's company: It entirely consists of healthy able bodied men, in the vigour of life; their behaviour was decent, regular, resolute and chearful: They drew up, the morning of their departure, before the house of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, minister of the first society of New Haven, who prayed with them, for general and particular blessings on his majesty's arms, and all those who venture their lives for the defence and protection of their country, in the just rights, liberties, and the protestant religion; and concluded with a pious and affectionate exhortation to the soldiers, to act up to their character of christians, as well as soldiers, and to place their chief dependance for success, upon the lord of hosts assisting them in their honest designs and vigorous endeavours, and not in their own strength and numbers.

*Philadelphia, June* 20. Sunday last an express arrived here from Wills's Creek, who brought advice, that General Braddock with the last division of the forces, march'd on tuesday, the 10th instant, for the Little Meadows, where he will be join'd by the rest of the army, and then proceed to the Ohio: And that he has left Col. Innes governor of Fort Cumberland, with a sufficient garrison for the defence of it, and the magazine of provisions, forage and stores that are left there.

We hear that several bodies of French troops have lately been seen passing in bateaus on Lake Ontario, on their way, as is supposed, to the Ohio.

*New-York, June* 23. Thursday morning last two sloops arrived here from Rhode Island, with part of their provincial forces, intended for the present expedition; and on friday they sailed for Albany; as did also Capt. Conclin with warlike stores for the same place.

His excellency the hon. James De Lancey, Esq; our lieutenant governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Cockcroft, of this city, (a gentleman well skilled in military affairs) to be colonel of our provincial forces, who are to act in conjunction with others from the neighbouring colonies, on the present expedition against Crown Point, the whole to be commanded by major general Johnson.

We have advice from Albany that some of the Caghnawagaes Indians, in pursuance of their treaty with, and promise to, the commissioners of Indian affairs there, to give them information of any intended hostilities by the French or their Indians, did lately inform the said commissioners, that two parties of French Indians were about to attack some of our frontiers, whereupon the people of Albany immedi[illegible] to New-England to carry [illegible] from which it may be fairly [illegible]ny observed by the said [illegible]ench Indians, and the cultivating a trade between Albany and Canada, is not of such pernicious consequence, as some people would *fain* insinuate. Nor is the remarkable dispatch and dexterity wherewith Albany and Schenectady forwarded Capt. Bradstreet's progress to Oswego, by means whereof, that expeditious officer performed his march thither in a shorter time than was scarce ever known, a less considerable argument of their zeal and activity in his majesty's service.

We hear that the transports, with major general Shirley's regiment on board, were at Frog's Point, in the Sound, Yesterday; so that, wind and weather permitting, we may expect them down this day, and that they will proceed directly for Albany.

His excellency the hon. William Shirley, Esq; governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, has, by proclamation, appointed thursday the third of July next, to be observed throughout that province, as a day of public fasting and prayer, to implore the divine favour and blessing, and that he would graciously smile on the measures which are now in prosecution for the recovery and security of his majesty's territories in America, which have been so unjustly and perfidiously invaded by our French neighbours.

*Boston, June* 23. We hear that the forces raised in the province of New Hampshire, marched from thence to the Westward, on saturday last, and not before.

By a vessel arrived here last Tuesday from St. George's River, we have an account, that on the 9th instant, a man was taken by the Indians at Broad Bay, and another endeavouring to make his escape from them, by getting off in a canow, was shot at and killed. And,

That on thursday the 12th instant, a man and a boy were taken by the Indians, and carried off, at a place called Pleasant Point, near the mouth of St. George's River.

We hear that for the further encouragement of volunteers, who shall inlist and form themselves into companies (none of which are to consist of less than 30 men each) to penetrate into the Indians country, to captivate and kill the Indians of any of the tribes this government have declared war against, the general court have voted thirty days provisions to be given to such company, and the sum of *Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds*, to be paid out of the public treasury, for every captive taken by any company, party, detachment, and brought into Boston, and delivered up to the government; and *Two Hundred Pounds* for every scalp that shall be brought and produced as aforesaid.

Thursday last Capt. Homer arrived here in three days from Halifax, by whom we have letters informing, that our troops had all been landed safe at Annapolis Royal, and on the first instant sailed from thence for Chignecto. That a flag of truce from Louisbourg had been at Halifax, for the men taken in the Schooner bound to St. John's, as mentioned in this paper some time since; the master of which reported, that 6 French men of war had got to Louisbourg, one of which was a 64 gun ship. That the French at Louisburg were in great distress for want of provisions; and that a party of our rangers had been at Pisguit, and disarmed 3 or 400 of the French neutrals, as they are very improperly called.

We have this further advice from Halifax, that governor Lawrence was certainly informed, that 2 men of war and transports, with six regiments on board, were expected at Louisbourg from France, under the command of admiral Macnamara.

Since our last several vessels have arrived here from Newfoundland, and by them we are informed, that French vessels have been in every creek and harbour in that island where any trade is carried on by us, in order to pick up provisions at any rate, which plainly shews the mighty advantage of the acts of this and the other governments, to prevent the French from being supplied with provisions, and the necessity there is for continuing them, and 'tis thought, that if those acts were as strictly observed as they ought to be, we should have very little to fear from our enemies *without*, and might keep our swords in their Scabbards till they grow rusty.

By a fishing schooner arrived at Marblehead from the banks we have advice, that on the 14th instant they fell in with a French fleet of 15 sail of large ships, supposed to be men of war and transports; that one of the men of war of 70 guns, brought the schooner to, and ordered the skipper on board, where he was told it was peace, and ask'd how far they were from Louisbourg, how it bore, &c. and after some time was dismissed.

And Capt. Davis from St. John's in Newfoundland, informs, that as he was coming out of that harbour, he discovered 10 large ships at some distance, with two flags flying, which very much surprized him, and soon after 3 barges came in, one of which came on board him, and told him, the ships in the offing were English men of war; that 3 of their fleet were missing, that the barges were sent to see if they had put into St. John's; and that the English squadron were within 24 hours sail of the French, when captain Davis parted with them.

This news is confirmed by Capt. Lilly, who arrived here last saturday from Newfoundland, and by a vessel arrived at Newport from the same place, the master of which ('tis said) was on board one of the British ships.

*Philadelphia, June* 26. From Fort Cumberland there is advice, that on the 14th instant, 150 men march'd from thence, to protect the workmen, that are cutting a road from the back part of this province towards the Ohio, from the French or their Indians: That an Indian man and woman had lately come there from Fort du Quisne, and positively say, that there are not above 200 men, French and Indians, in that fort; and that a party of Indians with some French, were to set out soon, in order to harrass any straglers from our army on the march.

Tuesday last his majesty's snow of war the Jamaica, Capt. Hood, arrived here from Virginia.

*New-York, June* 30. Last monday Capt. Bennet arrived here in six days from Halifax, in Nova-Scotia; and says, That the forces under the command of colonel Monkton, arrived at Annapolis-Royal from Boston, on wednesday the 4th instant, and that on the friday following, they sailed with a fair wind for Chignecto, all in high spirits, in order to attack Beausejour fort; that the whole force was 2500 men, besides the train of artillery, and additionals from Chignecto; that Capt. Murray, with a party had disarmed all the neutral French about Menis, and Pisguit; and that a few days before he sailed, a French schooner, in the French king's service arrived at Halifax, from Cape Breton, to demand satisfaction for a French schooner taken some time ago, by Capt. Cobb, and carried in there, but what answer monsieur received, was then a secret.

The same day 20 transports, with Major General Shirley's regiment on board, arrived here from Providence; about 10 o'clock next morning, they sailed for Albany with a fair wind, and in high spirits.

Wednesday last Mr. William Cockcroft, colonel of our provincial forces, embarked on board a sloop for Albany.

And the next day Peter Schuyler, Esq; Col. of the New-Jersey provincial troops, set sail for the same place.

The same day 3 sloops arrived here from Taunton

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in New-England, with 150 of the Maſſachuſſets provincials; and we hear, that ſome hundreds more are expected from that province, in order to join the other forces that are deſigned for an expedition towards Crown-Point.

Thurſday laſt, Capt. Kierſted arrived here in 9 days from Newfoundland, and acquaints us, That he arrived there the 6th inſtant, and that 3 days before, the commandant had received a letter from admiral Boſcawen, who was then off that place, with 10 ſhips of the line, bound for Halifax in Nova-Scotia, having 1600 marines on board; that when the admiral left England, the deſtination of his ſquadron was a profound ſecret, moſt people imagining, they were deſigned for the Eaſt-Indies; that the admiral aſſured the Newfoundlanders of a ſufficient convoy in the fall, in caſe the ſituation of affairs required it, and that they ſhould carry on the fiſhery with the greateſt diligence.

Captain Kierſted acquaints us farther, That the day he ſailed from St. John's, he ſaw two Engliſh men of war ſtanding in.

By the laſt boats from Albany our intelligences are, That on wedneſday the 18th inſtant, a man arrived there from Canada, who had been taken priſoner by the *French* off our frontiers about 4 years ago, and gave out, that the French were actually diſpatching a number of ſcalps from Canada for the Ohio:—That after he made his eſcape he got among a tribe of Indians much in friendſhip with the Engliſh, a party of whom coming down to Albany offer'd to guard him thither. That they wanted to ſtop at Crown-Point, but were beaten off by the French. And that near the point they met the 5 Indians mentioned two weeks ſince in this paper, that ſcalp'd one and carried off two young men priſoners from Hoſeck; both of whom they had in company with them, carrying to Canada.

*Philadelphia, July* 3. General Braddock, with the army under his command, was at a place called Bear Camp, near the Great Meadows, on the 21ſt ult.

By advice from fort Cumberland we learn the arrival of the general at the Great Meadows the 22d inſtant, and that Sir John St. Clair had proceeded with the pioneers and advanced guard to open the route towards the Ohio, which is about 50 miles beyond the meadows.—Capt. Rutherford, of the independants was returned with 150 men to reinforce the garriſon in fort Cumberland.

By the laſt accounts, the pioneers on the province road to the Ohio, have reached the Allegeny hills.

*Extract of a letter from Oſwego, on Lake Ontario, dated June* 9.

"Within theſe 2 weeks have paſſed by above 30 batteaus, with 8 or 10 French and Indians in each of them. We are buſy getting a fine row galley ready, in order to ſtop their paſſage for the future. They are obliged to paſs in ſight of our fort, which lies on the edge of the lake, on the South ſide, and cannot keep far from the ſhore, becauſe of the frequent ſqualls of wind that happen, and would certainly overſet them if they could not quickly reach the ſhore. Our people work on ſundays as well as other days. Several larger veſſels are going to be built. Some carpenters arrived here yeſterday from Boſton."

*Extract of a letter from Wincheſter, dated June* 26.

"This morning arrived here from Pattiſon's creek, on his way to the honourable Thomas lord Fairfax, Abraham Johnſton, who informed that the Indians had killed and wounded ſeveral people on ſaid creek, and that many were miſſing. It is ſaid eleven are murdered, and that a number of the inhabitants are now coming down here. The number of Indians is not known, but they are ſtill about the creek."

Another letter from Carliſle, dated June 29 mentions the murder of one Williams, his wife, and grandſon, a few days before, on the North branch of Patowmack, about 12 miles above the mouth of Wills's Creek, by a parcel of Indians; one of which being killed, prov'd to be an Indian who had lately been at our camp as a friend, and well treated there.

We hear that a reinforcement of 150 men are come back to the garriſon at Fort Cumberland from the army.

*Boſton, June* 30. On tueſday laſt arrived in town major *Bourne*, who left the *Engliſh* camp near *Chignecto* the 18th inſtant, charged with diſpatches from the Hon. Col. *Monckton* to his excellency governor *Shirley*, and brings us the agreeable news, that on the firſt day of this inſtant, in the Evening, his excellency governor *Shirley*'s two *New-England* regiments arrived at *Chignecto*, in the bay of *Fundy*, and on the 2d landed and joined his majeſty's regular forces there, near fort *Lawrence*; that the *Engliſh* troops march'd the 4th, and inveſted the *French* fort of *Beauſejour* (now called fort *Cumberland*) in the evening, and in their way took poſſeſſion of *Pont du Buott*, where the *French* had a battery of 4 ſmall pieces of cannon and a block houſe, and had poſted 400 men to oppoſe their paſſage, who ſoon retired when cloſely attacked, and left their block houſe, and the ſundry adjacent houſes in flames. Our forces began to bombard the *French* fort, from batteries advanced within 500 yards of it, on the 13th, which by a conſtant fire obliged the *French* to ſurrender before our gun-batteries were finiſhed, on the 16th inſtant. The fort is a regular baſtil pentagon, with 26 pieces of cannon mounted chiefly with 12 9 and 6 pounders, and one 10 inch mortar, was garriſon'd with 150 regular troops and 400 peaſants, commanded by Monſieur *Du Chambon*, was plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, as well as all other kinds of ſtores. The regular troops are to be tranſported to *Louiſbourg*, and under a prohibition of bearing arms in *North America* for ſix months: The fort the *French* had on the ſide of the bay *Verte* has accepted the ſame terms of capitulation, and Col. *Winſlow* march'd with 500 men, the ſame morning that major *Bearne* came away, in order to take poſſeſſion of it: And that the forces were ſoon to ſail for St. *John*'s river, where it was not doubted they would have the like ſucceſs.

Yeſterday Capt. *Jones* arrived expreſs from *Halifax*, by whom we have the following ſhort article from a public print, viz.

"*Halifax, June* 21. Yeſterday arrived Capt. *Spry*, in his majeſty's ſhip *Saphirax*, who brought in with him here, the *Alcide*, a French ſhip of war of 64 guns, taken by admiral *Boſcawen*'s ſquadron cruizing off *Louiſbourg*: The Engliſh fleet have alſo taken the *Lys*, a French 74 gun ſhip with 8 companies of French troops on board, ſeveral officers and engineers and the military cheſt. It is hoped by this time the admiral has taken in with the reſt of that ſquadron."

Capt. *Spry* alſo brought in with him a French ordgantine and a ſchooner.

Beſides the above account, we are informed by letters and paſſengers, that the *French* were deſigned for *Louiſbourg*, there to refit, and put themſelves in a condition to come and attack *Halifax*, and reduce all *Nova-Scotia*.—That the *Lys* was hourly expected at *Halifax*, Capt. *Spry* having left her but a few hours before he came in.—That the *Lys* had 1100 men on board, and a general who was to command all the *French* troops on the *Ohio*, and elſewhere in thoſe parts.—That the *French* fleet had a very large train of artillery on board, and 30 engineers, the chief of whom was killed by the firſt broadſide of our ſhips.—That admiral *Boſcawen* had ordered commodore *Lawrence*, that he ſhould cruize between cape *Sable* and the gulph of St. *Lawrence*, and alſo keep 3 or 4 ſhips cloſe in with *Louiſbourg*.—That admiral *Boſcawen* had ſent orders by captain *Evans*, for ſeveral ſhips to be ſent to the commanders of all his majeſty's ſhips in *North America*, to come forthwith and join him.—That the *Lys* loſt 70 men in the engagement and the ſhip that took her, 30.—And, that captain *Lucas* was arrived at *Halifax* from *England*, with cannon and other military ſtores, and that another tranſport was daily expected.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in our Army in* Nova-Scotia.

*From the Camp before* Beauſejour, *June* 12, 1755.

"We had a very pleaſant paſſage of four days from *Boſton* to *Annapolis*, where we all arrived ſafe on monday the 26th of *May*; we remained there till ſunday the 1ſt of *June*, when we all ſailed and got up here the ſame night, but did not land till monday. We were not a little pleaſed to learn on our arrival, that the *French* had received no reinforcement from *Louiſbourg*, as we heard at *Boſton*, nor were they apprized of our deſign, till we got here. The troops were quartered the night we arrived, upon the ſettlers and inhabitants, and tueſday encamped near our fort, which day was employed in preparing to march to the *French* ſide on the next day: Accordingly on the 4th of *June*, (being the Prince of Wales's birth-day) at break of day, the troops were under arms, and joined by all the regulars of our garriſon, both officers and ſoldiers, except Capt. *Hamilton*, who was left to command fort *Lawrence*, with whom we left Capt. *Brintnal*, and about 80 *New-England* troops. At 7 o'clock, the whole army, being about 2,450 men, marched with 4 field-pieces in the front: As ſoon as they arrived at the carrying place, where was a log-houſe, with ſome ſwivel guns, and a detachment of *French* troops, they fired upon us, which was ſoon returned, and they driven from their poſt, which they ſet fire to, as they did in their retreat to all the houſes between them and the *French* fort; and before night, almoſt every houſe at *Beauſejour*, together with their large new maſs-houſe, the prieſt's houſe, hoſpital, barns, &c. to the number of about 60, were burnt down to the ground. This ſtep they took that we might not be ſheltered by them in our approach, or benefitted thereby, in caſe they were obliged to ſurrender, as they undoubtedly expected they muſt. We had only one man killed, (a ſerjeant of of our garriſon) and eleven wounded one of which is ſince dead; the *French* had five or ſix killed, and we ſuppoſe more, how many wounded, we can't tell. Our troops traverſed the ground on their ſide, and reconnoitred the fort pretty near, without being fired at; their people were employed in ſtrengthening their fort, by a glacis and covered-way, as if they did not intend to ſurrender without a diſpute, but turned their defence chiefly againſt an aſſault ſword in hand, expecting we ſhould ſtorm the garriſon, as they did not apprehend we had any artillery except our field-pieces and ſome cohorns. They have ſince taken off the roofs from their houſes and pulled down the chimnies, to prevent the ill conſequences of our cannonading, as they are now convinced we have battering cannon and 13 inch ſhells.—We have landed our cannon and mortars, and the troops have been employed in clearing a road for tranſporting them to the place where we deſign to open our battery (which we hope will be effected this night) within 300 yards of their ramparts. We have reconnoitring parties frequently out within half muſket ſhot of the fort, which they ſometimes fire at, but have not as yet hurt us a man. They have in the fort about ten regulars, and as many of the inhabitants remainder, with the women and children gone off to the *Bay Verte*, and other places. We have not loſt one of the brought from *New-England*, either by my or ſickneſs; and have only 3 ſlightly. An officer of our garriſon was fed by a party of Indians, who were a cople of wood on our ſide, and t ner as he was returning (alone) fro ſon to the camp, early in the mo days ago. A flag of truce was ſent *Monckton* from the *French* comm ſame day, with letters from the quaint the colonel of his misfortu he was well dealt by. The ſame one of their garriſon priſoner, learnt, that they expect a reinforc *St. John*'s and *Louiſbourg*; but I they will arrive too late. Our health, and high ſpirits, and perſeve tigues (which are not a few) with g fulneſs.

Fort Cumberland, June 1

"*I have now the pleaſure to congratula the ſurrender of the* French *fort, which was as above. I have not time to write you the p The forts at* Bay Verte *and* Gaſpereau *have ſ ame terms, and col.* Winſlow *is gone there th to take poſſeſſion; we have loſt but one of o* England *troops, killed in opening the trench beſt 12 wounded, who are like to do well. W to fire ſome ſmall ſhells the 13th, ſome larger o 14th, the 15th with a few of 13 inch, and the they deſired to capitulate; the terms being agreed u col.* Scot, *who commanded in the trenches, marched the ſame evening, took poſſeſſion, and ſtruck the colours. Yeſterday, the memorable 17th of* June, *the ſame day that* Louiſbourg *ſurrendered to us, the* Engliſh *flag was hoiſted, and ſaluted by all the guns in the fort. We found 24 cannon, the largeſt 12 pounders, one 10-inch mortar, plenty of ammunition, and proviſions enough to hold out a long ſiege.—I heartily wiſh our army to the* Southward, *may meet with the ſame ſucceſs as we have. I doubt not but our acquiſition will give them great diſtreſs, as well as give you all in* Boſton *a ſenſible pleaſure. I believe there never was ſo conſiderable a conqueſt with ſo little loſs. We had not a man hurt by all their cannon and ſhells, and I ſuppoſe, at a moderate computation, they fired 500 ſhot, and 70 or 80 ſhells."*

*Extract of another Letter.*

"We did not expect, by their preparations, they would have ſurrendered ſo ſoon, and it was chiefly occaſioned by a ſhell, which broke thro' one of their caſemates, whereby 4 officers were kill'd and ſeveral wounded: Among thoſe kill'd was Mr. *Hay*, an enſign of ours in *Warburton*'s regiment, who had been taken a week before by ſome ſculking Indians, as he was paſſing from our fort to the camp."

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CHARLES-TOWN, *July* 31.

We hear, that laſt Sunday Night, the Houſe of Mr. *John Rowe*, on *John's-Iſland*, was ſtruck with Lightning, altho' it had an *Electrical Rod* fixed to one of the Chimnies, but the Houſe itſelf received no Damage from the Exploſion. This Accident, inſtead of invalidating the Uſe of *Points* for ſecuring Houſes againſt the Effects of Lightning, is a plain Proof of their Utility, and convinces us, that they do attract it, when the Atmoſphere of an over-charged Cloud comes within

within the Sphere of their Action; and it [illegible] in this very Instance, that the House was thereby saved from greater Destruction, as the Force of the Shock was diverted on the Outside of it. But we are convinced likewise, by this, of an Error in the Construction of our Conductors, many Persons depending on single Wires for this Purpose, and those very small ones. This was the Case of Mr. *Raven's*, which consisted only of a single Brass Wire, about the Thickness of a large Pack-thread, which was not substantial enough to conduct the vast Flow of the *electrical Fluid* that entered thro' the *Points*, which passed along the *Iron Bar* without any Accident, until it came to the *Wire*, which it melted into many Pieces. The *Conductor* being thereby destroyed, the Lightning passed thro' the Outside of the Chimney into the Fire-place within, where flood three fowling pieces, running along the Barrels of which, it split their Stocks and entered the Earth without doing more Hurt. The ingenious Mr. *Franklin*, who first discovered that *Lightning* and the *electrical Fluid* were the same, was aware of the Insufficiency of slender Conductors, (for if, with a small Bottle, the Leaf of any Metal may be melted, he concluded, that a slender Wire was not to be depended on, for carrying off the vast Flow which a Cloud of a very extensive Surface might afford), and therefore advised, that a *substantial Rod* of *Iron* should be continued from the *Bar* which supported the *Points*, into the *Earth*; which AMENDMENT *ought to be made* by those who have not already *such* Rods, and more especially in the Country, where it may be supposed that *Lightning* will act with more Force than in Town where so many Points are erected, each of which may help to rob the Cloud of some Part of its Electricity as it passes over.

## *MARINE LIST.*

*Sailed since our last. July* 26th, The Susannah, Cox, for Providence. *July* 28*th*, The Matilda, Wiltshire, for Bristol; and the Sally, Burn, for Maryland.

*Remain Wind bound.* None.

*Now loaded, or may sail 'twixt this and our next.* The Pearl, Jefferies, for Bristol; the William, Kent, for Boston; the Pennistone, Turner, for Philadelphia; the Polly, Miller, for New York; the Kouli-Kan, Tucker; and the Endeavour, Cunningham, for Georgia.

*Arrivals from this at other Ports.* The Rachel & Fanny, Adams, at *Cape Fear*. The Sally, Schermerhorn, at *New-York*. The Bahamian, Green, at *Providence*.

VESSELS *entered inwards at* CHARLES TOWN, *since our last.*

Ship Prince George, Peter Bostock, from Africa.
Snow Anne, William Bound, from Liverpoole.
Schooner Ch. Betsey, Jos. Hutchins, from Providence.
Schooner Eliz. Alex. McGillivray, from New-York.
Sloop Polly, Paul Miller, from Africa.
Sloop Sally, John Schermerhorn, from New York.

*Entered Outwards.*

Ship Prince George, Peter Bostock, for London.
Snow Anne, William Bound, for Poole.

*Cleared for Departure.*

Sloop Sally, Sweetnam Burn, to Maryland.

## IMPORTED at CHARLES-TOWN,

Since the *first* Day of *November* last.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Negroes, | 903 | Hhds. of Molasses, | 10 |
| Hhds. of Rum, | 1257 | Pipes of *Madera* Wine, | 257 |
| Barrels, | 75 | Half Pipes, | 81 |
| Hhds. of muscovado & clay'd Sugars, | 138 | Quarter Pipes, | 62 |
| Tierces, | 50 | Pipes of *Vidonia* Wine, | 120 |
| Barrels, | 203 | Half Pipes, | 3 |
| Serons, | 171 | Quarter Pipes, | 21 |
| Tierces of Piaket, | 274 | Bushels of Salt, | 15,723 |
| Barrels, | 675 | Barrels of *North-ward* Beef, | 320 |
| Kegs, | 1048 | And Cyder, | 165 |
| Barrels of Flour, | 2706 | | |
| Kegs, | 362 | | |

## EXPORTED from CHARLES-TOWN,

Since the 1*st* Day of *Nov.* last.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barrels of Rice, | 90,798 | Of Beef, | 237 |
| Half Barrels, | 3074 | Of Pork, | 850 |
| lb. of Indico, | 181,722 | Sides of Leather, | 34,9 |
| Hhds. of Skins, | 297 | Buffalo's of Fur, | 11,650 |
| Bundles, | 107 | Of Deer, | 7,792 |
| Loads, | 458 | Shingles, | 773,825 |
| Barrels of Pitch, | 4196 | Staves, | 225,794 |
| Of Tar, | 1786 | Feet of Scantling, Plank and Boards, | 218,913 |
| Of Gum Tar, | 587 | | |
| Of Turpentine, | 1571 | | |

Of the RICE, [illegible] whole Barrels, and [illegible] half Barrels, were shipped for the Southward of Cape Finisterre.

## *PRICE CURRENT* at CHARLES-TOWN, of the following Goods.

| By the Barrel. | | By the Pound. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, per Ct. | *no Demand* | Best Indico, | none. |
| Tar, | *none at Market.* | Indico, | none. |
| Pitch, | ditto. | Deer-Skins, | 13 *s.* |
| Green pitch, | ditto. | Tann'd Leather, | 3 *s.* 9 |
| Turpentine, | ditto. | By the Bushel, | |
| Oats, | ditto. | Corn, | 12 *s.* 6 |
| Beef, | ditto | Peale, | 12 *s.* 6 |

*Charles-Town, July* 1*st*, 1755.

Mr. *Timothy*,

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, *for regulating the Assize of* BREAD, I have enquired the Price of *FLOUR*, and find it to be at *Four Pounds* and *Ten Shillings per Hundred*; at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves are to weigh as follows,

White 2 *lb.* 4 *oz.* Wheaten 3 *lb.* 6 *oz.*
Household 4 *lb.* 8 *oz.*

*William Pinckney*, Commissary-General.

## *ADVERTISEMENTS.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to the inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, that the subscribers, who are fire-masters for the present year, intend to carry the act *for preventing fire* strictly into execution; And for that purpose, are soon to make inquiry, whether every dwelling-house is provided with buckets and ladders, agreeable to the directions of the law (*that is*, one leather bucket containing 6 quarts at least, for every fire-hearth, and ladders of a convenient length); and to examine if any quantity of hay, straw, pitch, tar, rozin, oyl, tallow, or other combustible matter, is lodged in any place within the said town, which may be in danger of taking fire. It is hoped, that landlords and tenants will be punctual in the observance of this beneficial law, and thereby prevent the subscribers from the disagreeable office of prosecuting defaulters.

*Gabriel Manigault*,
*Benjamin Smith*,
*John Guerard*,
*George Sheed*,
*John Rattray*.

*N. B.* Persons possessed of fire-hooks and staffs, are desir'd to deliver them up to the fire-masters.

ALL *Persons indebted to* Thomas Doughty, *late of* Charles-Town, *victualler, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands on his estate, are desired to deliver in their accompts, to*

MARY DOUGHTY, *administratrix*.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on the 21*st* of *August*, 1755, the household furniture, books, and surveyor's instruments, belonging to the estate of *George Hunter*, Esq; deceased; also two negro men, one of them a carpenter. And all persons to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their accompts to

*William Wooddrop*, Executor.

TAKEN *up at the Plantation of* John Turk *on Saludy, a large black roan horse, branded on the near shoulder* I K, *and on the near buttock* A. *The owner, upon paying the charges according to law, and proving his or her property before the subscriber may have him again.*

Ithachar Willcocks.

RUN AWAY, on the 1*st* of *June* last, a [illegible] bon. negro girl, about 16 years of age, speaks very good *English*, and has a strait finger on her right hand. Is supposed to be harboured at Mr. *Villepontoux's* plantation at *Goose-Creek*, wore an osnaburg shift, jacket, and petticoat, and also a white negro-cloth petticoat. Whoever delivers her to me, at the lower end of *King street*, near Mr. *Lamboll's*, shall have 40 *s.* reward.

*Eleanor Nelme*.

A *Bay Stallion, about* 12 *hands and an half high, three feet and hind feet white on the mounting side, and about* 3 *years old, neither dock'd nor branded; brought to [illegible] by Mr.* Peter Jeniegs *of* St. Thomas's *parish*. The owner may apply to

SAMUEL THOMAS.

A Bright bay mare, with two small stars in her forehead, branded J L in one, an 8 backwards, with five of her increase, in the possession of *Isaac Couturier*.

A middle sized bay horse, branded on the mounting shoulder R, and on the buttock over an L, with a star in his face, strayed into *Philip William's* pasture.

A grey mare 13 hands high, branded [illegible] L, strayed into *James Davis's* pasture.

A small grey horse, branded on each buttock G+, in the possession of *Peter Sinclair*.

A bright bay mare, with the mark of galls on each shoulder (some time past by carting) branded AR on the mounting shoulder, and has an unbranded two year old colt following her, of the same colour; in possession of the subscriber.

Any person claiming either of the said strays, may apply to *John Pamor*, J P.

ALL *Persons who have any demands on the estate of* Robert Hamilton, *late of* Charles-Town, *taylor, deceased, are desired to apply to* Mary Hamilton, *his widow, who has qualified as executrix of his will: And, that she may be enabled to satisfy the same, those who stand indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment of their respective debts, to said* Mary Hamilton.

N. B. *Strayed out of Mr.* Heywood's *pasture, a bay gelding, branded on the mounting buttock thus* C *and on the off buttock thus* P B *somewhat defaced. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, shall have* 40 *s. reward and all reasonable charges.*

MARY HAMILTON.

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A Sensible handy NEGRO BOY, who would serve a Gentleman in the Country very well. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Charles-Town*

IT often happens, either for want of a proper form, or by mistakes in copying, that such INDICO *Certificates* are produced at the office as cannot be admitted. The use of *printed Certificates* is therefore recommended especially to planters who live in the remote parts of this province.

*N.B.* The weight of Indico is to be written in words.

ALL Persons any ways indebted to the estate of *Samuel Dawson* deceased are desired to pay their respective debts, settle the same to my satisfaction, betwixt this and the first day of *September* next, otherwise they will be put in suit without further notice: And those who have demands on the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly attested, that measures may be taken to discharge the same.

A PALE BAY Gelding, about [illegible] hands high, a natural pacer, having a [illegible] and is branded WF in one or something like it; a sorrel gelding, with a blaze, about 12 hands high, branded 8 on the near buttock. And a grey gelding about 12 hands high, branded [illegible] on the near buttock, and [illegible] on the off buttock. Any persons retaining the above strays, may apply to *Peter Taylor*.

A STRAYED sorrel Gelding, four white feet and a blaze, about 12 [illegible] high, branded on the near shoulder S, on the buttock TN in one, and on the off buttock I C. Any person claiming the said gelding, may apply to

PETER TAYLOR.

ALL persons to whom the estate of *John Barksdale* & Comp. late of *George Town*, is indebted, are desired to give the amount of their demands to Messrs. *Wilkinson Wooddrop* and *Benjamin Stead*, on or before the first day of *September* next, as a dividend of what has been recovered will then be made.

ALEXANDER DOYLE, Hatter Maker, from *Philadelphia*, makes and sells the best of BEAVER HATS, at his shop in *Broad-street*, just above the *State House*; where proper attendance will be given to all gentlemen, and others, who please to employ him.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *PETER TIMOTHY*, at the new Printing-Office, in *Tradd-street*.